THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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VOLUME XXXIV. NUMBER 21. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MAY 23, 1887. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN .....11-8 MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH MAY.

SIR Bhagvat Sing, Thakur of Gondal, who has been studying at the Edinburgh University, was on the 20th ultimo invested with the honorary degree of Doctor of law. The love of learning and enterprise of the Thakur are commendable.

IT is rumoured that the Pope will move from Rome to Monaco in the event of a war in which Italy is engaged, and that he has come to an understanding with the Prince of Monaco that a movement of the Papal head-quarters may take place, and, should it be the case, the gambling of Monte Carlo is to cease, and keepers of houses to be, to some extent, compensated for loss of business. His Holiness must whistle long before he can get Monaco to agree to give up the green tables.

IT has been predicted that within five years the magnesium light will be as familiar a sight in many places as the electric light is to-day. Only the high cost of magnesium has hitherto kept it from extensive use. A wire of moderate size equals the light of seventy-five stearine candles, making the cost at present but little more than that of gas, while no expensive works or street mains are required for its use. Chemists will soon find out how to manufacture magnesium cheaply.

ON Friday, at 8-50 A.M., at No. 7 Jetty, a fire broke out on board the S. S. *City of Agra*; every effort was made to extinguish the fire, which was got under in the course of a couple of hours. It appears that the vessel, which arrived on the 11th instant, was discharging her cargo, which included a consignment of water pipes packed with straw, some portion of which got scattered on the deck, as well as on the Jetty. The origin of the fire is not yet traced, but it is surmised that through the smoking of some one on board the straw had caught fire, and was soon in a blaze. There was no material injury caused, however, beyond the damage to some bales of piece-goods by the water from the hose. Fire in and about Calcutta is becoming quite epidemic, though incendiarism be not at work. The solar god is responsible for most of them.

IN connexion with the security of the North-West Frontier the erection of a fortified Serai at Lundi Kotal has been proposed to Government.

AN extra budget grant of Rs. 2,200 for political contingencies in the Peshawar District, during the year 1886-87, has been sanctioned. The uninitiated are, of course, not permitted to know what these "contingencies" are.

THE proposed transfer of the Horse Show, hitherto held at Rohtak, to Delhi, has again been under Government consideration.

AMONG the Royal visitors to England to celebrate the Jubilee of her Majesty, the Queen of Hawaii, who is a full-blooded Negress, is expected. There will thus be a veritable *rajsuya* in which princes, princesses and people from all the points of the compass will participate, not through the terrorism of war and rapine though, but out of respect and admiration for Her Royal Majesty.

AT the opening of the church at Cannesbuilt in memory of the Duke of Albany, the priest who read the lessons wore a moustache. The Prince of Wales, to whom he was introduced, observing the hirsute appendage to the clerical upper lip, suggested that the ornament should be removed. The suggestion was carried out. The rebuke was very proper, or we may some day, meet a clerical gentleman in boots and a jockey cap ministering in a church.

IT is said that the Government of India has decided to make Cantonment Magistracies five years appointments in future. The *Bengalee* has quite persistently been pointing out the baneful results of allowing a gallant colonel to rule the destinies of a cantonment town not far off from Calcutta, for 13 long years, off and on. No heed, however, seems to have been paid to the complaint, though people are said to have to suffer a great deal. The question will now be settled.

TUESDAY, 17TH MAY.

THE Madras Government has requested the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum to look after the collection of the silk-producing moths which the district officials have been directed to make throughout that Presidency, for the purpose of perfecting the collection of insects relating to sericulture at the Imperial Museum. The collections are not only to include moths, but caterpillars, cocoons, and eggs. The Superintendent will arrange, report upon, and finally despatch them to the care of Mr. Wood-Mason in Calcutta.

IN the House of Commons Sir James Fergusson, replying to a question, has announced that he hoped before long to be in a position to give the House complete information regarding the Egyptian negotiations. He also said that the report that it had been agreed that the evacuation of Egypt by the British should take place in not less than two or more than five years was totally incorrect.

ALL Zululand, with the exception of the new Boer Republic, has been proclaimed British territory.

THE Czar received Sir West Ridgeway and the other Commissioners at Gatschina on the 12th instant.

MR. WESTLAND has never been known to be a friend of the "natives," and we are not astonished to hear that in his evidence before the Public Service Sub-Commission, now sitting at Simla, he should have done his best to disparage them. He thought that, with a few rare exceptions, the higher appointments in the Accounts Branch, should be held by Covenanted Civilians. He explained the various duties of the Accountant General which rendered such an arrangement advisable. Under the present system of recruiting no selected men were obtained, and though he had not given much attention to the matter, he thought it might be best to appoint them from home, the same as for the Technical Departments. There were not many appointments which natives, could according to him, hold. He knew three natives on the enrolled list. One was absolutely useless and would not work, another was as good at his work as a European, and might hold the appointment for a while. He had said that Europeans were necessary, but there was great difficulty in amalgamating the Chief Superintendents and the enrolled lists. Mr. Westland also referred to the charge that there had been a breach of faith in appointing Civilians as Accountants Generals, and explained the changes made in the department in 1883, and the grounds on which the change was made." As a matter of fact, however, Indian accountants would not yield a jot to home-imported articles who, not excluding Mr. Westland himself, take a pretty long time to learn their work at the hands of the much decried "natives." Mr. Westland will, if he will rake up his memory a little, probably recall to mind what deep debts of obligation he owed to the late Rai Shama Charan De, Bahadur, whom he treated with no excessive marks of gratitude. He was not the Financial Secretary though then. From Shama Charan to Rajani Nath downwards, the 'natives' have furnished infinitely better accountants than any of Mr. Westland's Covenanted pets, and there is no gainsaying the hard evidence of facts, try to distort them how you will.

THE Cretan Assembly has been opened. The Christian deputies have presented a list of grievances to the Turkish Government, and refused to attend any further sittings until they obtained redress. A very loyal move doubtless. But what if the assembly continued to work without the co-operation of their loyal, meek Christian people.

HER Majesty's armour-plated turret ship *Dreadnought* has been ordered to *Besika Bay* to be placed at the disposal of Sir H. Drummond Wolff. Quite right. Political negotiations with weak Governments proceed most smoothly when backed by *Dreadnoughts*.

THE House of Commons has agreed to the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the Army and Navy Estimates.

THE Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family, opened the People's Palace at Mile End on Saturday last. On her Majesty's arrival at Paddington station from Windsor a cortege of five open carriages with an escort of Life Guards was formed, and at once set off for the East End *via* Holborn, where her Majesty was received by the Lord Mayor and the members of the Corporation, who escorted the royal party as far as Aldgate. The whole route was lined with Volunteers and Regulars, 10,000 of the former and 5,000 of the latter being employed in the performance of this duty. The sight in the City and East End was a splendid one. The houses were crowded from top to bottom, whilst the thoroughfares were literally packed with dense masses of people who had flocked in from all parts. The enthusiasm, as her Majesty's carriage came in sight at different stages of the route, was immense, and the cheering was one deafening roar from end to end. Private houses and public buildings were gaily decorated with flags and bunting. Seldom or ever has a royal visit been attended by a greater ovation. Everything passed off most successfully, and the weather was brilliant. The approaching Jubilee makes her Majesty all the more popular, we fancy.

THE *Rangoon Times* understands that the Italian Government are not at all satisfied with the explanations tendered by their late consul in Mandalay, Mr. G. Andreino, as to the circumstances under which he received a present of £5,000 from the Indian Government, and have called on him for further explanations.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MAY.

Early on Friday last, Sir Steuart Bayley visited the Campbell Hospital at Sealdah. Sir Steuart inspected all the wards of the institution, the gallery on the east of the hospital building, where His Honour had some talk with the engineers about the building, and separating the dissecting-room for the male from that of the female class of students, which is shortly to be opened, and of segregating the former from the latter students. His Honour then visited the temporary ward for moribund cases, and the cholera and small-pox wards which are quite separate from the main hospital.

THE *shradh* ceremony of the late Rajah Rajendra Mallik, Bahadur, was performed on Saturday last at the family residence, Chorebagan, with great eclat.

A NEW road, connecting College Street with Halliday Street, has been opened for traffic since Thursday last. The construction of the road has been completed in eight days. Starting from College Street, with the Senate House of the University on its south and Hare School on its north side, it terminates at present at a point opposite the ancestral three-storied building occupied by some members of the family of the late Babu Kesab Chander Sen. It is 30 feet wide, of which 12 will be taken up by two footpaths. It has run through a place which was a few days ago a densely crowded *bustee*, populated chiefly by Mahomedans, living in huts with their families, a place which, on account of its filthy condition, was an eyesore to the lovers of sanitary improvement; but it now presents quite an improved aspect; the huts have disappeared, leaving a spacious open ground which will be occupied by a building, intended for the Hindu Hostel.

THE Report of the Commission appointed by the Bombay Government to inquire into the grievances of forest tribes has been issued. The Commission holds that the former customs and conditions of agriculture in North Konkan give cultivators strong and special claims to liberal treatment, respecting all arrangements for the supply and distribution of forest produce, as supplies available from sources other than existing forests are insufficient to meet their wants. The Commission explains that the stricter regulations introduced as consequences of the recent forest policy have greatly curtailed the former privileges of the people. The Commission recognises the fact that the local conditions may, in the more thickly populated parts of the Konkan Taluka, make it expedient to place under forest management and conservancy much of the area formerly assigned for communal pasture and supply of local forest wants, but that such separation cannot be effected in other localities without sacrificing all the effective guaran-

tees for the permanence of supply. While advocating a liberal settlement of cultivators' claims, the Commission shows the necessity of so regulating the use of forests as to provide a reasonable and effective safeguard against the exhaustion of supply. Keeping this point in view, the Commission recommends most liberal arrangements for meeting the grazing requirements of the cultivators, and the local demand for forest produce for *bona fide* home and field use. The Commission proposes that, as a temporary concession, cultivators should be allowed for the next ten years the use of certain specified trees in portions of reserved forests; as for trees on occupied land, they propose that the cultivator shall enjoy the use of them for agricultural and domestic purposes, stringent precaution being taken against their sale. Emphasising the latter condition, the Commission says that there is little hope of occupants guarding and preserving trees on their lands until the full use and enjoyment of them for agricultural purposes have been guaranteed to them.

A NEW name for the *Times*. "The Irish Home Rulers say that if the genuineness of the Parnell letter can be disproved, the *Times* ought not to be known henceforth as Jove the Thunderer, but as Vulcan the forger." A good hit that!

THURSDAY, 19TH MAY.

THE disestablishment of the Roman Catholic State Church at Pondicherry is now an accomplished fact, and in ecclesiastical affairs, the ancient capital of French India will henceforth be administered by a Foreign Missionary Society, independent of local control, and free of cost to the Government. The British Indian Government which maintains an expensive Church at the cost of its "heathen" subjects might with advantage take a leaf out of the book of the Pondicherry authorities.

BOMBAY is meditating the formation of an artillery volunteer corps, like that of Calcutta.

THE Lahore paper has unearthed a huge sham and evil. "IT is stated that when, not long since, the Government of India had occasion to depute an officer to Persia on some special duty, another officer of linguistic attainment and who had passed the Higher Standard in Persian, was directed to accompany him, with a view to facilitate intercourse with the people. On arrival in Persia, the officer had recourse to his talented interpreter for the purposes of his negotiations; but to their horror, they discovered that, wherever they went, and whomsoever they met, they could not make themselves understood. The Persians had evidently completely forgotten their own language." That is the way we are afraid with most of our "high proficiency" men who coolly pocket thousands of British Indian rupees without the slightest pretension to proficiency in oriental languages.

BAGHDAD, which suffered severely from a flood a year or two since, is again threatened with a serious inundation. The British Resident in Turkish Arabia reports that the river Tigris overflowed its banks on the 16th of April, and a large tract of cultivated country was flooded, the wheat and barley crops being destroyed. All traffic on roads was stopped, and boats had become the only means of communication. Steps were taken to induce the people to raise embankments, so as to save the town from being flooded. Food prices were high before this calamity, and the destruction of crops must cause them to rise still more.

HIS Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda proposes to proceed on the 31st instant, by the P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, to Europe. His Highness's health has benefited by his stay at Mahableshwar; he will pass some months in the bracing air of Switzerland before proceeding to England. The administration of the State is being carried on in his Highness's absence by a Council, at the head of which are the Dewan and the chiefs of departments, who on certain matters consult the Resident.

ONE hundred and five miles of railroad were constructed in three or four days by order of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, when he was invited by Queen Victoria to a banquet in Her Majesty's Palace.

LADY Gordon, the wife of the Governor of Ceylon, is shortly going to England to present to the Queen, on the Jubilee Day, the "Women's Jubilee Gift" collected in Ceylon.

A FINE has been imposed upon the Bulaki Khel and Khor sections of the Afridi tribe, on account of the murder of a mounted constable of the Peshawar Border Militia.

THE road between Ghuzni and Cabul is open, from which fact it would appear that the Gailzai rising has not assumed any formidable proportions in that quarter.

THE Hon'ble V. Ramiengar., C. S I., the Dewan of Travancore, died on Wednesday last. After his retirement from the Dewanship of Travancore on the 10th of January, he made Madras his residence, but his health did not improve by the change. Trained under the same educational system which gave the country a Sir Madava Row, he proved to be one of the most distinguished members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service to the top of which he had risen when the late Maharaja of Travancore, recognizing his worth, offered him the Dewanship of Travancore, on His Highness succeeding to the throne, seven years ago. The marked ability with which he carried on the administration was acknowledged in almost every order of the Madras Government reviewing the Travancore Administration Reports during his tenure of office; it was not only the late Maharaja who held him in the highest esteem, but also the present Maharaja.

FRIDAY, 20TH MAY.

A CHRISTIAN paper speaks of the patron Saint of England in the following blasphemous style: the great saint of England was undeniably a most unmitigated sinner. St. George was born at Epiphania, a town of Cilicia, in a fuller's shop, and his character throughout life retained a strong imprint of his earthly origin. By the arts of a most truculent parasite he obtained patrons, who got him a lucrative commission to supply the Roman army with bacon; but George defrauded the soldiers of their bacon, and, in order to save his own, he was obliged to flee from the pursuit of justice. Afterwards he professed Arianism, and mounted, by force and bloodshed, the archepiscopal throne of Athanasius, which he stained with barbarous cruelty and most sordid avarice At last, in the capital of Egypt public vengeance rose up against him,' and he was thrown into prison (A. D, 361), but the populace saved him the tidium of a trial: they put him to death, and threw his body into the sea. It belongs to those who study Church history to explain how it came about that this swindler and cut-throat was transformed into the renowned St. George of England, the patron of arms, of chivalry, and of the most exalted of all orders—that of the Garter.

THE European troops in India suffered more from cholera in the year 1885 than in any of the three preceding years. The disease appears to have been general throughout the country, but was worst in the Bombay Army, especially among those regiments quartered in Southern Afghanistan, where no less than 117 cases out of a total of 199 for the year occurred. The number of deaths was 122, equal to 2.14 per 100 of the total strength of the army and 61·51 of the total number of cases.

AMONG the curious railways in America may be noted those temporarily crossing rivers on the ice. This was done in 1879 by the North Pacific crossing the Missouri river; the ice was 2 feet thick, and the mercury 20o below zero; loads of railroad iron were safely taken over. About 1880 a similar rail-road crossed the St. Lawrence river at Hochelag, and regular passenger trains crossed the Susquehanna river (2 miles wide) on the ice at Havre-de-Grace, Md., about 1860, for several weeks. In Sonoma Co., Cal., lumber rail-road was graded through a forest with cross-cut saw, *i. e.*, sawing off trees at regular heights, and laying the ties on the stumps. Some of the huge redwoods were cut off 75 feet above the ground, and utilised for trestles.

THE leading medical journal of France has published a pamphlet protesting against the extravagant use of artificial mineral waters, which, it sets forth, do the double damage of chilling the stomach, thus laying the foundation for gastric catarrah, while the limestone held in deposit in the carbonated waters finds its way to the kidneys, and eventually produces Bright's disease. The pamphlet also protests against ice-water as a provocative of catarrah in the stomach. It further says: "Water should be drunk cool, but not iced, with the juice of a quarter or a half a lemon in it. Mineral water should also be drunk with a dash of lemon. Water should always be swallowed slowly. It is not the stomach which is dry, but the mouth and throat. If you toss off a drink of water you throw it through your mouth into your stomach without doing the former any good, while you injure the latter by loading it with what it does not require. Drink slowly, and keep the water in your mouth for a moment when you begin.

THE Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the local Port Trust have decided to represent to the Government the desirability of making two lines of railway for the benefit of the trade of the province of Sind and the port of Karachi. One of the proposed lines is to run from the town of Bhawalpur on the Indus Valley Railway, along the left bank of the Sutlej, to a point on the Rewari-Ferozepur line. The other line is to start from Haidarabad in Sind and run through Umirkot and Southern Rajputana to the town of Pachpadra in the Jodhpur State. By this latter line the route to the sea from Delhi and Agra will be reduced by at least 100 miles, and the line is expected soon to prove remunerative.

SATURDAY, 21TH MAY.

ANOTHER source of wealth has been discovered in Australasia, in the growth and cultivation of oysters. It seems that the shores of Tasmania are particularly suited to the oyster which is already abundant there, but which has never been cultivated.

A MAP showing the density of population in India is under preparation in the Survey of India Department, and will shortly be issued.

A REPORT from Woolwich states that another confidential clerk has been discovered to be guilty of selling information to foreign Governments. The offender, a quarter master-sergeant, has been summarily dismissed from the Army and excluded from any employment in the public service.

THE German army has got something of a white elephant in one of the recruits who joined lately at Strasburg. He is an Alsatian, and, as the military surgeons discovered during their examination, his body is tattooed all over with "Vive la France!"

A BALLOON, that will carry up 100 persons, is to be a feature of the next Paris Exhibition.

THE work of laying the tramway in Benares city has commenced, and is expected to be completed by the end of June next.

CERTAIN animals are very excellent barometers. Among the best are snails, which do not drink, but imbibe moisture during rain, and exude it afterwards. They are never seen abroad except before a rain and then may be observed climbing the bark of trees and getting on the leaves. Ants, before a storm, will hurry and scurry, rushing here and there; dogs grow sleepy and dull; fowls roll in the dust; flies bite and sting more viciously; frogs croak louder; gnats assemble under trees; and horses display restlessness. When spiders are seen crowding on a wall, toads coming out of their holes in unusual numbers of an evening, or pigeons to the devecot earlier than usual, all these may be put down as rain-signs. Nearly all animals have some way of telling the weather in advance, due probably to some electrical change in the atmosphere which makes them feel uncomfortable or otherwise.

BABU Dinanath Chaudhuri, of Santipur, has brought out a useful little text on geography called "*Laghu Bhugol*." Much useful matter has been compressed within a small space and great pains seem to have been taken on the work. It ought to benefit students in the lower forms of our vernacular schools and deserve the attention of the educational authorities.

A SUPPLEMENTARY preliminary examination for the admission of female students to the certificate class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the Theatre of that College on Monday, the 13th June.

THE *Standard* states that the terms of the convention finally submitted to the Sultan provide that the Turkish tribute shall be a first charge on the Egyptian revenue.

THE *Standard* says that, though the sittings of the Afghan Boundary Commissioners have been suspended, all hope of the settlement of the question has not been abandoned.

THE PRIMROSE League are making great efforts to celebrate Primrose Day this year on a scale of unprecedented magnitude; but it is thought that the Primrose cult is gradually dying out. It is astonishing, writes a London correspondent, that it should have lasted so long in an age in which public men are so quickly forgotten. To keep up the popular enthusiasm for Lord Beaconsfield requires a much greater effort now than it did a few years ago. I find, too, that members of Parliament resent the incessant claims made upon them by the knights and dames of the League, who expect them to attend several meetings every week, and not merely to deliver speeches, but to tell stories, sing songs, and make themselves generally agreeable. What with Parliamentary work, and the pressure of exacting constituencies, the life of metropolitan members in particular is not worth living, and several of them freely express their intention of freeing themselves from such a galling yoke by refusing to come forward again.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1887.

A BLACK QUINQUENNIUM.

SUCH is the title of a very interesting pamphlet, which has recently been published. It is a rejoinder to Sir M. E. Grant-Duff's Review Minute, which we noticed in these columns at the time of its appearance. The writer of the pamphlet shows that Madras for five years had lain prostrate at the feet of a bad ruler and his sycophants; and he, in common with the bulk of the Madras community, is glad that the late Governor of the Presidency has at last taken his departure. The pamphleteer has, no doubt, given expression to the real feelings of the people of the Southern Presidency towards Sir M. E. Grant-Duff. He says :—" In 1881 Madras was the most contented and easily governed province of India, happy in the memory of a succession of Governors whom it loved and respected. In 1886 no class is well disposed ; all have grievances; the pressure of public affairs is unprecedented ; while the land is seething with that agitation against substantial grievances, out of which the worst kind of politics is made." That description of the state in which the late Governor of Madras found the Presidency and in which he left it, is not at all exaggerated, as the writer of the pamphlet under notice has conclusively shown. Is there no one in Bengal to give us such a review of our last quinquennium? Had Sir Rivers Thompson recorded and published his farewell hundred paras like Lord Dalhousie, it would have afforded an excellent peg for such an essay. But a peg is not really wanted for such a purpose.

Sir M. E. Grant-Duff had come out to India with a high reputation. As parliamentary Under-Secretary for India in Mr. Gladstone's First Administration, he had made a good name for ability, and acquired much knowledge of Indian affairs. The people of Madras, therefore, naturally expected much from his antecedents. The late Governor, doubtless, thought that these expectations were more than realized. His Review Minute asked the world to admire the perfect success, the vigour, and the integrity of his administration. But the impartial public will not accept Sir M. E. Grant-Duff's estimate of the merits of his own rule. The period of his tenure of the Governorship of the Southern Presidency was characterised by a series of scandals—such as the Chingleput scandals, the gold-mining scandals, the Breeks-Atkinson inquiry, the Salam riots, the Tanjore Dacoity case, Sullivan-Garstin scandal, the Crole case &c. &c. The facts of these cases are so well known to the public that they need not be recapitulated. In dealing with them, the late Governor was found lamentably wanting. It appears that the leading Europeans of Madras had got up a petition to the Viceroy for the removal of the late Governor; but it was not submitted "in view of the serious political consequences which might readily accrue from a European agitation for the impeachment of the Governor of a Presidency." In order to show what the European community thought of the late Governor, we may quote here the two last sentences of the petition. They ran as follows :—" The action of the Madras Government with reference to the Tanjore and Madura scandals seems to evidence this fact, that the Government has learnt nothing from the past, but, reckless of public opinion and public justice, intends to persist in a course of procedure which can only evoke a spirit of discontent which it may take years to allay. Imbued with the belief that our appeal to your Lordship is imperatively called for, and believing that we have no—where over-stated or over-coloured the facts, we respectfully urge your Lordship to grant us, and those in whose behalf we ask, a full and impartial enquiry into the conduct of public affairs under the Government of His Excellency Mr. Grant-Duff, with special reference to all matters relating to the several scandals above enumerated and the connection and action of Government therewith in order that confidence may be restored in the public mind, and the due administration of the Presidency be secured." We make bold to say that if this petition had been circulated among the Native community of the Madras Presidency it would have received unanimous support from them.

The general character of the late Governor's administration is described by the writer of the pamphlet under notice in these words :—" Sir M. E. Grant-Duff revelled in the continental system of secret and autocratic bureaux, while he ignored the indispensibility of a Bismarck, a Napoleon, or a Gorstaschakoff at the end of the threads. He has left the official machinery red-hot with friction and the tax-payer singed and shy of the fire. The love of Sir M. E. Grant-Duff for a burlesque of Government, foreign in its form, and alien to every instinct which prompts an Englishman was phenomenal. He lacked the genius of an administrator, while he regarded his work as drudgery. Human nature to him was a sealed book. He had no knowledge of character. He knew not whom to trust, or who required supervision. It was sufficient for him that a Webster was Chief Secretary, or a Master Sullivan a Councillor. They must be supported at all hazards, on the plea that, in India, even a temporary defeat of authority is a danger. So it happened that blunders and injustice of the most audacious character were perpetrated without his knowledge, and that, when the Nemesis of an appeal or an agitation overtook him, he blindly adopted responsibility, and defiantly justified wrong of which he personally was incapable. This is the key to the secret history of his Salem and other scandals. Vanity, incapacity and political purblindness are written on them all. . . . We have no wish to pass unduly harsh judgment on Sir M. E. Grant-Duff. His utter and hopeless failure in the art of Government must have been a sore disappointment to a un-English temperament. But he has attempted to rehabilitate his battered reputation by misleading public opinion. He has aggravated the offence by appealing over the heads of the public of Madras to a scantily-informed tribunal in Europe." The general accuracy of of these observations will be questioned by few persons who take the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the real character of Sir M. E. Grant-Duff's administration. In his Review Minute, the late Governor wanted the world to believe that he had introduced *real* as distinguished from *formal* Local Self-Government before Lord Ripon's famous Resolution of 18th May, 1882, was heard of. But what are the facts of the case? The writer of the pamphlet under notice says :—" We appeal to every native in the country for support when we denounce this misrepresentation. Municipal bodies are so fettered by the exactions of control in Madras, even in regard to the merest trifles that it is impossible for Collectors to maintain any spark of real interest on the part of Municipal Councillors. Look at the Presidency itself. The whole executive power resides in the President. The Commissioners are merely a consultative body. The result is hopeless disorganisation, and there is a wide-spread belief in the existence of wholesale corruption . . . As President of the commission, Sir M. E. Grant-Duff has appointed his Military Secretary, Major Montgomery Moore, an individual who is not known to possess one single quality which could warrant being designated for such an office." It will thus be seen what foundation there is for the statement that the late Governor of Madras introduced *real* as distinguished from *formal* Local Self-Government. His selection of Major Montgomery Moore for the Presidentship of the Madras Corporation speaks more eloquently of his anxious desire to promote the cause of Municipal progress than volumes of declamation would do. Regarding the Police for whose efficiency the late Governor took credit unto himself the pamphleteer justly remarks :—" The force is well-nigh a by-word for inefficiency and even worse; and is too often a terror to the law-abiding. Its cowardice and demoralisation was one cause of the Salem riots." This is perfectly true. Then it will be in the recollection of our readers that the late Governor of Madras, in his Review Minute, claimed an intimate knowledge of the Presidency. His Excellency stated that he had heard their wants from the people themselves during his tours in all the 22 districts. This statement, the writer of the pamphlet under notice tells us, is " sheer nonsense." He asserts that the late Governor, during his tours, saw and conversed with scarcely any one save officials, and then only of the highest ranks. His Excellency was accessible to no native except with the sanction of the officials who surrounded him; and that his cold and unsympathetic manner chilled off anything like confidential intercourse, even in the case of officials. The truth of this assertion will be admitted by any one familiar with the late Governor's expensive progresses through the Presidency. We will quote one more passage from the pamphlet under notice. Here it is :—" Sir M. E. Grant-Duff's deplorable lack of sympathy, his viciously perverted political vision and his contemptuous seclusion from all but his ill-chosen intimates prevented him from recognising the proportions of these personal questions, before they overwhelmed him and wrecked his reputation. In the Presidency town he led the life of a recluse. He was inaccessible even to its most prominent men. Europeans, officials and non-officials alike, sought him out in vain. As for natives, he would have none of them, and the pernicious influences surrounding them would not permit him even the small credit of remaining neutral." Sir M. E. Grant-Duff is probably the one English ruler who has been strongly condemned by Europeans and Natives alike.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

THE proceedings of the public meeting recently held at the Town Hall, Bombay, to do honour to Sir William Wedderburn, who has retired from the Civil Service of the Western Presidency, will be read with great interest throughout the length and breadth of the country. Sir William Wedderburn's name has become a household word among the native community in every part of India. As Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, the Sheriff of Bombay, in opening the meeting, pointed out, Sir William is deservedly held in high esteem and admiration by the Princes, Chiefs, and people of the Bombay Presidency, for his enlightened and generous sympathy with everything appertaining to their true welfare.

The first and most important resolution was moved by Mr. R. T. Telang in a very able speech. The resolution was as follows : " That this meeting desires to give expression, on the occasion of Sir William Wedderburn's retirement from the public service, to the deep esteem and admiration in which he is universally held for his sincere, enlightened and generous sympathy with everything affecting the true interests of this country, and for his constant and fearless efforts to promote them to the best of his power." Mr. Telang chiefly referred to Sir William's services in the department of education. In the early days of his Indian career, he was in the Secretariat in charge of the Education Department, and he took the most active interest in the progress of public instruction. Later on, while at Puna, one of the most important things he did there was the endowment of a considerable fund for the recently established high schools for girls. Sir William Wedderburn's services to the cause of education, valuable as they were, did not constitute his only claim to the high esteem and admiration in which he is deservedly held by all classes of the native community in the Bombay Presidency. He did important work in connection with the movement for the amelioration of the condition of the Deccan peasants. Mr. Telang said :—" Not only has Sir William taken a most prominent part in the organization of the movement for the establishment of the agricultural banks in this presidency itself, but when he was in England, he took the opportunity of interesting such personages as John Bright and others in the scheme which he had at heart. In connection with this, you will remember the strong fight he made on behalf of the Deccan peasantry against the enhancement of revenue assessment which the policy of Government led its officers to make from time to time. There have been services in another sphere of activity, which it is impossible to overrate. Again, there have been other matters in which Sir William's help has always been available for those who have worked in the cause of the advancement of this country. Without going into details on the present occasion, I think I may

only say that every one who has been conversant with public affairs during the past few years knows that the principles which Sir William has adopted regarding British policy in this country are the principles which we have always accepted as the true ones, and which are embodied in the great proclamation of the Queen, whose Jubilee we have just been celebrating. That, I think, is a a claim on our gratitude of no ordinary character, for any kind of influence conspires to prevent such a course of conduct on the part of European officials in this country; and yet when we find individual officials who are loyal to these principles then I think they have established a strong claim on the gratitude of all who believe those principles."

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta seconded the resolution. He spoke nothing but the truth when he said that Sir William Wedderburn is a true friend of the Natives of India. The average Anglo-Indian official is a friend of the Natives and overflows with sympathy for them so long as they remain uneducated and look upon him as their *ma bap*. "Sir William Wedderburn," observed Mr. Mehta, "is not a friend of the Natives of India of this stamp. He is not a friend where friendship is tainted with the selfish prejudices of bigotry, He is not a friend where friendship is affected by the arrogance of a narrow superiority, not founded on individual merit, but on racial difference. He is not a friend where friendship administers only homœopathic doses, lest any larger dose would do us harm. We count Sir William Wedderburn among the true friends of this country, because he has given loyal and sincere adhesion to those principles of justice and righteousness in which the declared policy of the Crown and Parliament for the Government of this country is founded." There can be no doubt that these are the only principles in which India can be safely and beneficially governed; and only those who accept them and try their best to carry them into practice deserve to be called the true friends of the Natives. It is needless to say that the resolution named by Mr. Telang was carried amidst acclamation. By the second resolution subscriptions were invited for a permanent Memorial for commemorating the services rendered by Sir W. Wedderburn to the Princes, Chiefs and people of Western India; and by the third resolution an influential committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and take all other needful steps to carry out the objects of the meeting. Sir William Wedderburn's departure from India is an irreparable loss to its Princes and People. We sincerely trust that when he returns to his native land he will continue to entertain the same sympathy for the people of India, and to work as actively and zealously in their interests, as he has hitherto done. Sir William has expressed his intention to try his chance for entering Parliament. We earnestly hope that his efforts in this direction will be crowned with success. There can be little doubt that if returned to the House of Commons, he will most worthily and usefully sit in that august assembly, as the Member for India, and fill the place left vacant by the lamented death of Mr. Henry Fawcett.

LIBELS ON INTELLECT.

Two official papers have lately been published which call for a passing notice. One of them is the Annual Report of the Geological survey of India, and the other a letter to the Government of India on the employment of natives of this country in the higher grades of the Survey. Both proceed from the pen of Mr. Medlicott, late Director of the Geological Department. The Report gives a meagre account of the operations of the Survey—meagre for all scientific purposes, but perhaps not for the Secretariat department, where details on the peculiarly technical character of the Survey operations are not wanted. Nor would we have taken any notice of the fact for the information of our readers. It contains, however, a reproduction with embellishments of the substance of the letter referred to above, and involves a question of very grave importance to the well-being of the people of this country. The question is no other than the intellectual capacity of Indians to attain mastery in science. Mr. Medlicott has come to the conclusion that they have not that capacity, and if this conclusion be right, it follows, as a matter of course, that the money and labour now devoted to scientific education in this country are positively and almost mischievously wasted, Mr. Medlicott is ardently devoted to his profession. His acquirements in geology and kindred sciences are of a high order, and his opinion in a matter so intimately connected with his profession is deserving of every consideration. Under the circumstances, in the interests of our countrymen, and as it will have full consideration from Government to which it is addressed we deem it proper to enquire how far the premises on which the opinion has been formed are sound, and to what extent the conclusion drawn is legitimate? This is the more necessary, as the Anglo-Indians are now greatly agitated by the claims put forth by the people of this country to higher appointments in the Government service; they feel that their monopoly of that service is in danger, and under that impression are very apt to lose the even tenor of their judgment, and we cannot, under the circumstances, accept their conclusions as correct without a careful scrutiny. Mr. Medlicott, we readily admit, is an expert of high rank, and in the ordinary course of things we would receive his verdict without a question; but in the present instance, we cannot help thinking that he has been led away by his sympathy for his own countrymen. Not to rely on any abstract we may produce of his argument, we reproduce the kernel of his theory in his own words. In the letter referred to above he says:

It may well seem unintelligible to able administrators that the natives, who have often shown decided ability and wisdom in the weighty matters of law and of civil administrations, should break down in such a simple thing as geology. Yet the solution of the enigma is not far to seek: the former practice still turns almost exclusively upon the old-world processes of thought, the spontaneous working of the illative sense upon the accumulated experience of human concerns, and here the natives have inherited a quite unadulterated stock of shrewdness and of lore; whereas geology is the latest product of modern science—of conscious and formal inductive reasoning, as the only clue to positive knowledge. Geology may not be itself an exact science, but all the special sciences are the instruments with which its complex interpretations are worked out. Now, the natives have exhibited a complete inaptitude for science proper, in any shape, and not for want of opportunity. For many years past they have had special training in several branches of science (botany, chemistry, physics, mechanics), and also more or less of practical opportunity of bringing this knowledge to bear fruit, in the medical and engineering services—the same sort of teaching and opportunity as have elsewhere given rise to many leading men of science—yet the result in what could be called scientific work has been absolutely *nil*. The proximate explanation is now almost as plain as the fact itself is indisputable; it is, that the constitution of mind, the keynote of rising thought and civilization, which it has taken many generations to bring forth in the West, cannot be suddenly transplanted into men who have till now been nurtured exclusively in the crudest superstitions. That the mind is a *tabula rasa* ready to receive whatever knowledge may be presented to it, is a psychological fallacy long since abandoned; and the change in question is the greatest the world has ever seen. Verbal or notional acquisition may be exercised upon the forms of science as well as in any other barren learning, and the marvellous facility shown by native students in such acquisition without a grain of understanding is only a reflected proof of the inanity of the learning which could produce such confirmed sterility of intelligence. I did think that these more or less familiar facts and views would have some effect with men in whom at least general information cannot be wanting, in deterring them from forcing natives into a small service in which scientific work is a *sine qua non*.

The first point which will strike the reader in this extract is the contrast which the writer has drawn between "illative sense" and "inductive reasoning." He seems to think, that the former is something specifically distinct from the latter. This is totally mistaken. "Illative sense," or inference, as we would in ordinary language call it, is the basis of all inductive reasoning. There can be no induction where the "illative sense" is wanting. In the exercise of this "illative sense" a man may be satisfied with a less amount of evidence than what a rigorous Baconian induction would approve of; but the process of reasoning in either case is the same, and the man who arrives at a conclusion on insufficient data is as much at fault in his reasoning as the judge who decides on insufficient evidence. The attainment of "positive knowledge" is dependent entirely upon the amount and right application of evidence, and not upon any generically distinct process of a special faculty of the brain. Mr. Medlicott failed to grasp this obvious truth, and that altogether vitiated his conclusion. It may not be amiss to add that the science of geology owes its discoveries and its existence entirely to the working of the "illative sense" and its progress during the century is marked by all the defects which result from insufficient evidence and faulty generalizations. No one is more conscient of this fact than Mr. Medlicott. He cannot but remember the wars of the Neptunists, and the Vulcanists of the closing days of the last and the beginning of this century; and he is well aware of the amount of nonsense which the Hoolfers and the Voseys, his predecessors, produced, as also of the different theories which divide even the geologists of the present day; every number of the publications which he edits exposes some errors of some one who had written before, or puts forth a new theory. All these are owing to imperfect application of the "illative sense," or faulty 'inductive reasoning, or defective application of the teachings of the different sciences which go to form geology as a science. In so far "inductive reasoning as a clue to positive knowledge," manipulated by Europeans has not sufficed to make geology an exact science in the same sense in which mathematics or even chemistry is so called. It proves that "inductive reasoning" is not an exclusive heritage of the Europeans, and such being the case the mighty major, on which the whole argument of want of inductive faculty in Indians is based, falls to the ground.

The second argument is that "the natives have exhibited a complete ineptitude for science proper in any shape, and not for want of opportunity." Here we have a miserable begging of the question. It is undeniable that the people of this country have not yet taken up the study of geology; but what would Mr. Medlicott have told of one who would, on this *post hoc, propter hoc* principle, have argued in the middle of the last century that Englishmen were intellectually unfit for the study of geology proper? The ineptitude can be proved only after trial, and not before it. The argument is of the same kind as that which would not allow children come near a tank until they had learnt to swim. Mr. Medlicott tries to guard against this fallacy by adding "not for want of opportunity," but herein he misrepresents facts. It is a perversion of fact to say that 'for many years past they (Indians) have had special training in several branches of science (botany, chemistry, physics, mechanics) and also, "more or less of practical opportunity of bringing this knowledge to bear fruit." There has never been in Bengal any teaching worth the name in botany and chemistry. The teachings of these subjects in the Medical College have been of the most rudimentary character, and were never intended to bear fruit. For a few years Drs. Wallich and Griffith took their pupils to the Botanical Gardens for practical teaching, but for more than a generation now the teaching is limited to 20 lectures in the lecture room for a pass degree. In chemistry the students are not allowed to enter the College Laboratory. In physics the course in the Presidency College is of the most elementary character, and in Mechanics the Sibpur College has not yet existed for a decade. As for a "more or less of practical opportunity," there has been a great deal too much of "less" and too little of "more." Rising with the warmth of his subject Mr. Medlicott clenches the argument by saying, "In the medical and engineering services they have for long had like teaching and opportunities to those from which Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall and a host of others have arisen, but of like result in Bengal there is no symptom even." But we fail to perceive the clenching in this. With our "ineptitude for science" we behold in it a great deal of declamatory froth and very little of truth. Darwin was a senior optime

of Corpus Christi, where he graduated after two years' study, after having been in the Edinburgh University for some time. He then voyaged largely with Captain Fitzroy in his voyage round the earth. Huxley graduated himself at Oxford, as a Doctor of Medicine, then studied in the Royal School of Mines for the full time, and has since been the principal professor of Natural Science in that school. Tyndall, after a collegiate course in England, studied in the University of Marburg under Bunsen, and for many years, passed his noviciate in the great Laboratory of Berlin, and then succeeded Faraday in the Royal Institute. To say that these men had the same instruction and the same opportunities as the Sub-assistant Surgeons and road overseers of Bengal is to renounce all loyalty to truth. Mr. Medlicott must have known it when he wrote the passage which we comment upon. Of "the host of others," "the forty poets in Paisley" we shall say nothing. It may not be amiss here to ask how many of the thousands over thousands who have been educated in English Universities have risen to rival a Tyndall or a Darwin? It is observable, however, that whereever the opportunity, however little, has been offered, full advantage has always been taken, as is evidenced by the acquirements of Indians who have been personal assistants to science lecturers. These men must have had some aptitude to have benefited by their association with their teachers, and others would do the same if so situated.

As for the 'constitution of the mind' we should like to ask who originated and completed the chemical processes which produce Indian chintz, which for brilliancy and fastness of colour has not yet been equalled by European chemists; who wove the Gossamers of Dacca which yet remain unrivalled in Europe; who produce the filigree and Trichinopoly chains of India; who discovered that the bamboo belonged to the family of grasses centuries before Linnæus was born; who calculated the motions of the earth and the planets and developed the science of astronomy? That mind which has done, and is doing these things will, if trained, find no difficulty in breaking a lance with the Neptunists and the Vulcanists of our day, in following the vestiges of creation, in reviving their supremacy in art.

We cannot deny that there are many crude superstitions present in the country; but we are prepared to show that the amount of superstition which prevailed in England at the close of the last century was by no means less than what we have now in our country, and yet if some people of England were able to rise to the requirements of true science, there is no reason to despair of such a consummation in this country. Nor are many generations necessary to bring on a change. The interval between the Vulcanists and Lyall, and the author of the Vestiges of Creation, does not measure by generations, but by a score of years. We may add that superstitions thrive well enough in England even in the present day, and, if not, Mr. Medlicott himself, many of his relatives will probably not like to make the 13th at a dinner table, or start on a journey on a Friday, or scoop a grave in the centre of a Dutch Cheese.

The tone of Mr. Medlicott's writings is peculiarly hostile to the Bengalis. He indulges in strong language quite out of keeping with the sobriety of science. "Especially the Bengalis, as the one most in error." "The imposter, in the most objectionable sense of the word, only deceives others, whereas the Bengali deceives himself," "the Bengali has quite a special genius for cram learning," one of them has taken in "the writer" and other figures of speech dance in all the exuberance of perfervid poetical fancy and imagination without the light of inspiration in the two papers under notice. They suggest to the "illative sense" the idea that Mr. Medlicott has been actuated by a feeling of malivolence. But we do not wish to doubt that what Mr. Medlicott has written is the result of firm conviction, but for all that we believe he is entirely mistaken. At any rate, his opinion is not logically correct, nor reliable for any practical purpose. It is curious to observe that a gentleman fully his equal in scientific knowledge, his superior in varied and extentive experience, and as hostile to native interests as he is, thinks very differently from him. Colonel Depree, the late Surveyor General of India, to whom we allude, had no idea whatever that the Indians had no head for science. On the contrary, his great apprehension was that they would, if opportunities be given them, soon surpass the Europeans under him. In his Survey Notes' (Departmental Order No, 11, December 9, 1885) he says:

"I may here remark incidentally that my numerous late inspections show me that the tendency of the European Surveyors is to stand and look on while Natives are made to do the drawing and hand-printing, as if they thought themselves quite above that sort of thing. This is a mistake, and it cannot be permitted for the future. Besides, it is suicidal for the Europeans to admit that Natives can do any one thing better than themselves. They should claim to be superior in *everything*, and only allow natives to take a secondary or subordinate part.

In my old parties, I never permitted a Native to touch a Theodolite or an original computation, on the principle that the triangulation, or scientific work, was the prerogative of the highly paid European: and this reservation of the scientific work was the only way by which I could keep up a distinction, so as to justify the different figures of pay respectively drawn by the two classes, between the European in office time, and the Native who ran him so close, in all the office duties as well as in field duties.

There is here an amount of frankness and candid confession which almost makes us overlook the wickedness of the remark. There is no attempt here of making illative rigmarole serve as a pall of unmeaning verbiage to enshroud the light of truth.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor and suite left Calcutta for Darjeeling on Friday last by special train. There was a large gathering of officials and non-officials at the Sealdah platform to see him off.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Eden Hostel, which is to be erected on a plot of ground to the west of the Calcutta University, was performed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on Wednesday last.

THE results of the B.A. and F. A. examinations of the Calcutta University have been published. The number of pass-candidates in B. A. is 311, and the number of honors men all told is 165. 75 candidates have taken honors in English, 23 in Mental and Moral science, 23 in Sanskrit, 9 in Persian, 1 in Arabic 1 in Latin 1 in History, 23 in Mathematics, and 7 in Physics and Chemistry. The Presidency College heads the list in Physics and Chemistry, and in Mental and Moral Science, the Agra College in English and History, the Metropolitan Institution in Sanskrit, the Canning College in Persian and Arabic, and the General Assembly's Institution in Mathematics. In the First Arts also the Presidency College heads the list of 61 first division, 293 have passed in the Second Division and 500 in the third. Altogether, therefore, 476 candidates have passed the B. A., and 854 have passed the F. A. The results of the Entrance Examination have been arranged, but not yet *Gazetted*. Nearly 60 per cent. of the candidates are said to have passed.

BABU Ishan Chandra Mitra, the able Government Pleader of the place, has been elected Chairman of the Hooghly Municipality in stead of Mr. B. De.

THE Postmaster-General notifies, as a precaution against injury from damp, that the public should use wax cloth or other water-proof material, as an inside covering for packets and parcels sent through the post Office in the rainy season.

THE next mail for England will be sent off from Calcutta on Saturday to catch the steamer leaving Bombay on Tuesday next. Until the end of the monsoon, the weekly homeward mails will leave Calcutta every Saturday, and Bombay every Tuesday.

MUCH is being made by some so-called, 'Reformers' and anti-native publicists of a letter from Professor Max Muller to the *Times* on the subject of the age of marriage as fixed by Manu. The learned Professor says: 'I myself adhere to the statement which I made in my Hibbert lectures that Manu wishes a young man to marry when he is about 24 years of age, and a girl when she is fit for marriage: *voila tout*.' We fail, however, to behold the '*tout*' in this. In Manu's Code we read (IX, *v.* 94,)—'A man, aged thirty years, may marry a charming girl of twelve, or a man of thrice eight years, a damsel of eight years; but if he finish his studentship earlier, and the duties *of his next order* would otherwise be impeded, let him marry immediately.' It follows hence that either the redoubtable Professor has not read the whole of Manu's Code, or has deliberately suppressed this verse. Here, we may say to the reader, *voila tout*. Of course, it would be absurd to suppose that Dr. Max Muller takes a girl of eight years to be 'fit for marriage.' This phrase in the Code of Manu is represented by *ritumati*. As to the proper time for marriage for Hindus, Angira, one of the leading lawgivers, says: 'a girl of eight years is called *Gauri*; one of nine years, *Rohini*; one of ten years, *Kanyaka*; one above that, *Rajasvala*; therefore, when a girl (*Kanyaka*,) has completed her tenth year, she should be given away (in marriage) with every diligence, without any regard to fit (astrological) time for marriage;' *i. e.* no further delay should on any account be tolerated. Other lawgivers follow this rule. Manu, too, is of the same opinion. He ordains (IX, *v.* 88,): 'To an excellent and handsome youth of the same class, let every man give his daughter in marriage according to law; even though she has not attained her age of eight years.' He goes further, and adds a penal clause, by saying: 'Three years let a damsel wait, after attaining puberty; after that term, let her choose for herself a bridegroom of equal rank.' (IX, *v.* 90.) We take this as a penal clause, for it is not to be supposed for a moment that Manu gave perfect liberty to a young girl of fourteen years to do what she liked,—to marry her father's groom, as did the young lady in "the Mill on the Floss," or run away with the comeliest table-servant that came in her way, as several girls in domiciled European and Eurasian families have done in Calcutta. The ordinance is a threat to make fathers do their duty, and nothing more.

AFTER such an instance of error on the part of the renowned Professor Max Muller, as the one noticed above, it is not remarkable that we should find a whole mass of utterly worthless and unreliable references in Dewan Raghunath Rao's lecture to time meet for marriage, as published in the *Central India Times*. The Dewan is frantic in his mistaken zeal for reformation, and is not amenable to facts. We cannot afford space to expose his errors; but we think it well to put our readers on their guard about them. We can understand the conduct of those, who altogether repudiate Hinduism, and even respect them when they argue on pure reason; but we have not language strong enough to denounce those who palter with, or misrepresent, the Sastras for sinister purposes which they dare not openly avow.

A propos of Hindu law, do Mr. Ranade Dewan Raghunath Rao, and other 'reformers,' who profess to be Hindus, and in season and out of season, cite the Institutes of Manu, really wish to abide by the ordinances of that hoary lawgiver? If they do, they will find themselves in an awkward pass. Verses 83 and 84 of chapter IX of Manu's Code say: '(83) If a wife, on getting a legal rival, shall depart in wrath from the house, she must either instantly be confined, or abandoned in the presence of the whole family. (84) But she who, having been forbidden, addicts herself to prohibited intoxicating liquor even at jubilees, or mixes in public assemblies must be fined six *krishanalas* of gold.'—Under this law Rukmabai may be lawfully "confined" for refusal to live with her husband, and fined "six *krishanalas* of gold" for mixing, against

her husband's wishes, in crowds at theatres, or even at Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao's, or Mr. Malabari's, lectures on widow marriage. In Bombay the fine would have to be inflicted by Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court. The High Court's threatened six months is thus not opposed to Hindu Law.

IN the letter above cited, Professor Max Muller says: 'what concerns Englishmen and English lawyers and, more than all, English-women, is that the strong arm of the English law, should not be rendered infamous in aiding and abetting unnatural atrocities.' We entirely concur in this. 'The strong arm' should certainly be restrained. That English arm has enough to do, under the name of 'restitution of conjugal rights' in forcing English women to pass their lives with men whom they abhor, even as hobnail-booted English foot have to do in teaching docility and obedience to English shrews, and should not be 'rendered infamous' by being extended to India.

AT THE unveiling of Sir Rivers Thompson's memorial portrait at the Town Hall, on Monday last, there was the usual amount of practice with the long bow and rancid butter, but nothing noteworthy in particular. Mr. Turner was quite within the mark when he said that the memorial Committee he represented "had on their list about 400 adherents, Europeans, Eurasians, Hindus, Mahomedans, Jews, and Parsis, all testifying to the high estimation in which Sir Rivers Thompson was held." This is certainly not very overwhelming evidence. Out of a total of 70 millions over whom Sir Rivers held absolute away, it was all but impossible for him to rule without conferring personal favors to 400 persons, ninety-five per cent. of whom were his own countrymen for whose good opinion he sacrificed the fine opportunity that has ever been presented to man to win immortal fame. Even Nero had a flower thrown on his grave by an unknown hand, and a Corsair left his

> "————name to other times
> Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes."

An English gentleman of the 19th century could not help doing better. Sir Steuart Bayley gave a bit of reminiscence of his old Eton days. He said: 'when I went to that well-known school, as a small boy, a new-comer, I recollect perfectly the awe and admiration with which I regarded among a group what seemed an impossibly old boy," the "Bill Thompson" of his day. Mr. Archer's portrait is not likely to perpetuate that "awe" in Bengal, nor is the name likely to be handed down to our children's children in the way in which that of 'Black Douglas' was at one time in English nurseries. The picture, as a work of art, is a good and pleasing one, and looking at the Town Hall as a repository of Art-work without caring for the subjects represented, we have no objection to its location. We cannot, however, allow this opportunity to pass without recording our strong protest against the churls of the Calcutta Corporation for the gross act of desecration they have perpetrated in their love for flattery. They have relegated the memorial of that truly great scholar, Dr. Duff, to a corner, to offer their adulation to the god, who whipped them with scorpions. When a memorial statue, or bust, or picture, is set up in a public building, it is distinctly understood that it is to remain there as a *permanent* memento. There is a moral pledge in this more binding than any written agreement, and to break that pledge and dislodge memorials solely to gratify the spirit of toadyism is the most disgraceful act of which a public body can be guilty. The Town Hall is big enough to supply a fitting place for a picture of Sir Rivers without disturbing that of Dr. Duff. If it be not so still the new-comer should have been otherwise provided for, and not the old one removed. Is it too late to prevent the desecration? They should hide their face in very shame, who have been guilty of it.

WE regret to hear that owing to another unfortunate division in the New Dispensation Brahma Church, the editorial connection of Babu KrishnaBehari Sen, M. A. with the *Liberal* has ceased. The tact, ability and moderation with which the Babu always conducted the little paper were remarkable, and it is unfortunate that his labours in the domains of journalism should be lost.

IT seems that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, whose departure last week was announced by the press, have had to postpone their departure. A Bombay paper explains:—"It has been understood for some time back that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were going home in the P. & O. S. S. *Sutlej* on the 24th instant, in order to attend the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress. The absence of their names from the passenger list has led to a good deal of speculation, which may now cease. The final arrangements could not be actually settled until the Bill had been passed, enabling the Duke to return to England within his term of office here. We now learn that the Bill has been read a second time, and so the whole matter is concluded." There has been some opposition in Parliament to granting a general exceptional privilege simply because he happens to come of royal blood. The difficulties, however, have been tided over. And the bill has been passed.

LOCAL.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA'S SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE HINDU HOSTEL.

DR. Rajendralala Mitra said: Hon'ble Sir, I appear before you on behalf of the Hindu Hostel Committee. The object of the Committee is the establishment of a hostel for the accommodation of mufassil boys. The subject of hostel accommodation for schoolboys have been for a long time very familiar to the people of this country. From a period of remote antiquity, higher education in the classics of India has been conducted on a system in which the professor was everything, and the pupil nothing at all. All the responsibility rested on the teacher. His house formed the school; his rooms afforded space for the lodging of the pupils; his purse provided the necessary charges for board; and his time and talents illumined the minds of the applicants for instruction. The idea of making his pupils contribute for their maintenance, or pay a schooling fee, never crossed his mind, and any suggestion of the kind would be treated as an insult. This boarding lasted, not for days, nor months, nor a year; it extended in each case often from eight to twenty years. On the other hand, the pupil, if he chose to learn, learned; if not, the only punishment was to send him back to his home. The system still exists in our Tols, and Chatuspathis, and it has during the past five thousand years sufficed to preserve the vouchers of our high civilization in ancient times, our classics, our Sanskrit literature and learning, to the present day. The most salient point in the system was that it compelled the students to live with their tutors, away from home and all kith and kin, *i. e.* in hostels. Even in other parts of the world, this system has been found peculiarly beneficial. In the Middle Ages in Europe, pupils were found wending their way to study in the great seats of learning in Paris, Salerno, and other places. The students were mostly poor who sought instruction from renowned scholars, and their means of living was to a large extent, eleemosynary. Most of them could not afford to pay for their board, and their professors never gave any thing to support them. They had to resort to various expedients to provide for themselves. Many of them depended upon stipends, scholarships, bursaries, exhibitions, fellowships and the like, and all lived in colleges, which were no other than boarding houses, established and endowed by princes, chiefs, nobles, and other persons of influence and wealth. This college system was an improvement upon our system. It relieved the tutors of the responsibility, which our ancient plan entailed on them, and the necessity for this European plan was first felt in Bengal in the second decade of this century when, through the exertions of David Hare, English education found an abiding place in Calcutta, and the Hindu College was established. Fifty years ago, a part of the stream of pupils, which had for centuries flowed towards Nuddea and Tirhoot, the then great seats of Sanskit learning, deflected towards Calcutta, and it has since steadily gone on increasing in bulk. There were then no boarding houses for the students whom the stream brought in, nor endowments of any kind to provide for them. Private lodgings were the only asylums then accessible to the students, and they were generally of a very miserable character. The ardent zeal of the students overcame many difficulties. Chummeries were formed, and the members thereof had often to undertake, by turns, the task of dressing their victuals, and submitting to many other domestic drudgery for the sake of economy. All honor to those who surmounted those obstacles with success; but it is undeniable that many succumbed to the immoral influences of the city. It could not be otherwise. Human nature would cease to be human nature, if all young men could overcome temptations. Nor was this difficulty felt only in Calcutta; it has been felt everywhere, as much in Europe as in this country. It offers the most serious obstacle to our youths going to England for education in as large numbers as we could wish. Few parents can make up their minds, without any fear of evil, to send youths of 18, 19, or 20 years of age five thousand miles away from home, to live amidst strangers, without any relatives, or friends, or sympathisers to look up to for help or advice. Nor is the fear groundless. It was only the other day that Sir Lepel Griffin depicted most vividly, in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, the evils which environ our youths in cheap lodging houses in England. Professor Cowell called attention to them at a much earlier period. Dr. Leitner and Sir Monier Williams have also borne testimony to the same effect. The subject is a delicate one to dwell upon, and it will occupy the attention of the Public Service Commission now sitting. Suffice it, therefore, to say that in many instances the good derived is not commensurate with the loss sustained. Six and twenty years ago the influx of students to Calcutta increased so largely, and the want of accommodation for them became so pressing that the late Babu Peary Churn Sircar brought the fact to the notice of the Government. Another friend of education in the country, the late Mr. Atkinson, obtained the sanction of the Government to the establishment of a hostel where young men could be received and lodged. This was in 1862, and many hundreds of students enjoyed its benefit. It laboured, however, under many disadvantages. The house taken at Lall Bazar was situated at a great distance from the principal seats of learning; it was hemmed in by taverns for sailors, and other unhealthy surroundings; it was too small to afford adequate accommodation to those who sought its shelter; and on the whole it was not so well supervised as it should have been. It has since been abolished. Ten years ago, the subject was taken up by Sir Richard Temple whose indefatigable energy and watchfulness left nothing unnoticed. He recorded a very sympathetic minute, and referred the matter for report to the late Mr. Woodrow, then Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Woodraw suggested the building of a house on the site where we are now assembled, and the establishment of a hostel after the model of the Colleges attached to Oxford and Cambridge. Sir R. Temple took the matter up, but before he came to a decision he left the country. The project was supported very warmly by Sir Ashley Eden, and through his aid and encouragement the Committee I now represent was formed. The Committee, however, had many difficulties to contend with. Many were the schemes suggested; numerous were the plans which had to be prepared and examined; protracted were the negotiations which had to be carried on for the purchase of a suitable house within the means at our disposal; and a good deal of time was thereby lost. I shall not tire the patience of this assembly and of Your Honor by going through the details of our work; I need only say that the Government of Bengal has been pleased

to sanction the grant, free of cost, of this piece of land; the necessary plans and estimates have been prepared and approved; and we have sufficient amount of money at command to begin operations at once. We have to thank Mr. Bastie, of the Public Works Department, for the plans and estimates, and they are now on the table here. The plan contemplates a three-storeyed house, of which the first storey will cost about 50 thousand rupees and accommodate 80 boys. The charge for the second storey, including the cost of the first storey would be Rs. 75,000 and the accommodation would be extended to 150 boys. The entire plan would cost Rs. 150,000 and take in 250 boys. The money at our disposal amounts, to a little over Rs. 60,000. It might at first sight appear that to adopt the entire plan without having adequate means at command to carry it out is imprudent. And under ordinary circumstances such would certainly be the case. But my colleagues in the Committee I now represent, have thought otherwise, and I believe they are right. A scheme which has for some cause or other been allowed to lie in abeyance for ten years, cannot, in these days of electric telegraphs and telephones, hope to excite the sympathy of the public without producing something more tangible than mere protestations. We must show that we are working before we can ask for more subscriptions, and when we have shewn this, we believe we should be able to raise a sufficient sum to cover all deficit. We now entertain no doubt about the subject. Should we, however, fail, we need not apprehend any untoward fiasco. The plans have been so made out, that we can stop short at one storey with accommodation enough for 80 lodgers, and await the receipt of aid for the second and the third storeys. In this way, we hope to be always ready for progress. In nature, the mighty, wide-spreading banian tree rises from a tiny seedling, and we cannot be blamed for wishing to follow that principle of gradual growth. I do not, however, entertain any doubt that we shall be able to carry out our plan at once. There remains a sum of Rs. 7000 yet uncollected, and if your Honor will refer to the subscription list, it will be seen that it includes the names mostly of those Calcutta people who support all our charities. The Mufassil has not yet been tapped. It is expressly for the good of the Mufassil people that the hostel is intended, and the moneyed men of the Mufassil should come forward to support it fully. I have no reason to doubt that they will do so handsomely when the matter is fairly put before them.

It is not necessary for me to expatiate on the advantages of a well-organised hostel for the advancement of our students. The great object of the Committee is to provide a commodious house to the host of mufassil students who resort to Calcutta for education; to see them well lodged, well fed, and well tended; to relieve them from the drudgery of cooking their food and busying themselves with marketing; to keep them under strict supervision, to protect them from all evil influences; to enable them to enjoy all the blessings, which resident students in colleges derive in Europe. This training is urgently needed for the improvement of the rising generation of Bengal, and I have every reason to believe that our plans will commend themselves to your Honor.

The institution is avowedly intended for Hindus, and shall remain for their benefit. But at the same time, it is the furthest from the wish of the Committee to give it a sectarial character. We call it Hindu, because in the present state of Indian society it would not be convenient to board Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians in one house, and there are provisions in Calcutta for the accommodation of Mahammadan and Christian boys. Want has been felt for our section of the community, and for that we propose at present to provide. Meanwhile bearing in mind the difficulties which give rise to the University College of London we propose to have nothing to do with sectarial religion, or in any way, to aid, abet or promote proselytism. Following the noble principle of Government we desire to remain perfectly neutral. Every student will have the right to follow, and will be left perfectly unmolested in following, the religion of his ancestor. It shall be our earnest endeavour to insist upon strict moral conduct, and nothing immoral will, on any account, be permitted; but with creeds and dogmas we shall have nothing to do. I hope and trust this principle of neutrality will meet with your Honor's approval. As the ruler of this province, your Honor is sure to encourage every reasonable scheme for the good of the teeming millions placed under your benign sway, and in that belief, I venture, in the name of my colleagues, to solicit your Honor to lay the foundation of the proposed hostel.

TELEGRAMS.

THE Czar, the Czarina, and the Czarewitch have started on a visit to the Don Cossack country.

THE Czar and the Imperial Family made a State entry into Novotcherkash. It is reported that twenty-four persons have been arrested who are suspected of conspiring to attempt the life of the Czar.

FIVE Nihilists, who were concerned in the recent attempt on the life of the Czar, have been executed.

IN the House of Commons on May 16 the Bill for the conversion of the India Four per cent. loan was read a second time. It has since been passed.

THE first clause of the Crimes Bill has passed through the Committee of the House of Commons with a majority for Government of ninety-two votes.

THE House of Lords have deferred the discussion on the Government amendments to the Irish Land Bill until after the Whitsuntide recess.

A HUNDRED amendments to the second clause of the Irish Crimes Bill are on the list before the Committee of the House of Commons.

A ROYAL Edict announces that henceforth four-shilling pieces will be coined and issued from the mint.

THE Lord Mayor of London and Sir Robert Carden have been created Baronets, and the Sheriffs of London, Messrs. Isaacs and Kirby, have been Knighted.

THE convention concluded between England and the Porte fixes the evacuation of Egypt by the British to take place in three years, but in the event of internal troubles the British and the Turks are to reoccupy the country jointly or separately as may be previously agreed to, no other Power being allowed to intervene.

THE Afghan Boundary Commission will reassemble this week.

THE latest news in connexion with the Ghilzai affair is to the effect that Gholam Hyder Orakzai, the Amir's Commander-in-Chief, was *en route* from Mukur to Maruf, to join Sikander Khan, who was with difficulty holding his own against the Ghilzais. Durani levies have been sent as reinforcements towards Kelat-i-Ghilzai.

THE French Ministry has resigned in consequence of a vote of the Chamber of Deputies supporting the budget. The Committees demand a reduction of expenses.

M. de Freycinet or M. Clemenceau will probably be the new President of the Council of Ministers. It is expected that the crisis will be prolonged, the chief difficulty being in the retention of General Boulanger, who, though popular with the army and the country at large, is distrusted by Germany.

SERIOUS strikes have occurred in the collieries in Belgium. The troops are held in readiness to act, but up to the present no rioting has taken place,

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple Physician, to the Hospital for diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

EVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which, in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is unpoubtedly Tar.

The use of tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues, written by BERKELEY, BISHOP OF CLOYNE, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this disease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for bladder diseases

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messr. Bathgate and Co. R. Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.		Rs.	As.	P.
Babu	Gobind Chunder Das, cuttack	13	4	0
,,	Beny Madub Banerji, Barnich	9	13	0
,,	Kally Kumar Sannyal, Marwara	5	0	0
,,	Jodo bans Shahai, Muzafferpore	4	0	0
,,	Kanty chunder Bannerji, Dacodnagore	6	10	0
,,	Mohim Chunder Chuckerbutty, Jessore	13	4	0
,,	Soorjonarain singh, Bhagulpore	13	4	0
,,	Bemolanund Mukejee, Purneah	19	14	0
,,	Roghub Chunder Ghose, Allahabad	10	0	0
,,	Haran Chunder Mukerjee, Arrah	10	0	0
,,	Soseevooson Dutt, Chittagong	10	0	0
,,	Sudhendoo Mohan Roy, Chanpertap	20	0	0
,,	Rai Narain Sing, Bahadoor Chaprah	10	0	0
,,	Purendro Day Ray Mohasoy Ronsharish	5	8	0
,,	Ramgopal Singh chowdry, Arrah	1	2	0
,,	Bholanath Das, Cachar	13	4	0
,,	Sreesh chunder Suvadhikari, Nalgola, Dacca	13	4	0
,,	Krisnodhone Banerjee, Cooch Behar	13	4	0
,,	Grinjmond Murkerjee, Manbhoom	20	0	0
,,	Northbrook Hall Library, Dacca	13	4	0
,,	Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society	13	4	0
,,	Peary churn Banerjee, Mongbyr	13	4	0
,,	bharut Chunder Bose, Dacca	8	0	0
,,	Nursing Chunder Mukerjee, Nagpur	6	10	0
,,	Phouidhar cheliha, Assam	20	0	0
,,	Bombay Native General Library	13	4	0
,,	Promoda Churn Banerjee, Allahabad	13	4	0
,,	Mod. osoodon Mukerjee, Sooltanpur	13	4	0
,,	Nobin chunder Mittra, Gonda	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—18*th, May 1887.*

GENERAL.—Babu Bhubunneshwar Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in the District of Khulna, vice Babu Okhoy Kumar Bose, transferred.

Babu Sheonundan Lall Roy, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is appointed to perform the function of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that District, vice Babu Medni Prasad Singh, transferred.

Babu Barbandeo Narain, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, attached to the Sudder Sub-Division of the District of Muzufferpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under sections 69 to 71 of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, and is also appointed to a Revenue Officer, under sections 80 and 81 of the Act, within the Sudder Sub-Division, vice Babu Ram Churn Lall, on leave.

Babu Rajkishore Narain Singh, Deputy Collector, Gay, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that District, vice Babu Mukunda Deb Mukerji, transferred.

Babu Shama Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Babu Bhubunneshwar Singh, Deputy Collector, Khulna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Surgeon-Major G King, Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, and Government Quinologist, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th June 1887.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Surbessur Mozumdar, Munsiff of Ampta, in the District of Hughly, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local jurisdiction of the Ampta Munsiff.

Babu Karuna Dass Bose, Munsiff of Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Additional Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Baroda Prosunno Shome, or until further orders.

In supersession of the order of the 1st ultimo, Babu Moti Lall Sircar, Second Subordinate Judge, DACCA, is allowed leave for three months, under sections 128 and 141, chapter X of the Civil LEAVE Code, with effect from the 21st March 1887.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a supplementary preliminary examination for the admission of female students to the certificate class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the theatre of that College on Monday the 13th June, 1887, and following days:

Hours and subjects of Examination.

MONDAY.—English Dictation, Grammar and Composition from 1 to 4 P. M.

TUESDAY.—History (of England and India) and Geography (General, and of India in particular) from 1 to 4 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Arithmetic (1st four rules vulgar and decimal fractions and proportion) from 1 to 4 P. M.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, not later than Saturday, the 4th June, for permission to appear at the examination.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

Calcutta, the 11th May 1887. 116

SEED SEASON 1887.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

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25 kinds VEGETABLE and 14 kinds FLOWER, consisting of the following kinds :—

VEGETABLE—Beat, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Red cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Carrof, Cress, Capsicum, Indian Corn, Knol Khol, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Peas, Parsnip, Parsley, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Tomato, Vegetable Marrow, Water Cress-

FLOWER—Asters, Balsam, Begonia, Candytuft, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Dahlia, Fuschia, Heliotropo, Larkspur, Mignonette, Pansy, Sweet Pea, Verbena. Price, Rupees Two

Terms cash or V. P. P.

All letters and remittances should be addressed to The Asiatic trading Company, Calcutta. 119

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In Half lb. Tins,

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0	15	0
Do. Pekoe	...	„	0	12	0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	„	0	10	0
Do. Souchong	...	„	0	8	6
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	„	0	7	0
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Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0	7	6
Do. Pekoe	...	„	0	6	0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	„	0	5	0
Do. Souchong	...	„	0	4	3
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	„	0	3	6
Our Jubilee Tea	...	„	0	2	6

Empty tins returned will be credited for if in good condition, at 6 *pie* per ½ *lb. tin* and 3 *pie* per ¼ *lb. tin.*

To meet the growing demand for tea in smaller quantities than one pound parcels we have now arranged to sell our Indian Teas in ½ lb. and ¼ lb Tin packets, a complete list of which is given above.

Our teas have been so long established and have always met with such universal approbation that it is hardly necessary to say the quality is *First class* and the prices are as moderate as *best* quality will permit.

We charge the same rate for the smaller packets and hope this concession will be appreciated.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its World-Wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
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Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is Immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually Creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter, by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and centre of the Brain itself. Kindles Afresh the Fire of Life from the sole of the Foot to the very Crown of the Head, Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, so that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure, and whilst pleasant to the taste never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly Invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its Energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been undigestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller the Lips red, the Eyes Brighter, the Skin clear and Healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the organs of Nutrition.

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Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4 where all countries were Exhibitors. And the only Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Mark, London.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

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Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations. 118

WONDERFUL ULCER CURE.

All sorts of ulcer, new or old, ordinary or obstinate are healed by it. Very old *sores, syphilitic* and *mercurial* ulcers, *sinuses*, all sorts of eczema, ulcers from ringworm, and even leprosy are cured by it. Many cases have easily and very rapidly been effected by it, in cases where the arts of Allopaths Homeopaths and all other scientific professions totally failed-

...This medicine is quite free from mercury. It is composed of pure *ghee* (clarified butter) with the juice of some indigenous medicinal plants. This *ghee* is to be applied according to direction on the ulcer externally and *not to be taken* internally.

The medicine is sent in tin cases. For one tin of medicine price is—

Annas Ten (10) only—Postage annas Four (4) only (V. P. Rupee 1 one.)

Commission allowed to wholesale buyers.

Remittances are to be made to me at the following address

NIRAD CHANDRA BASU
43 Champatola 1st lane,—Calcutta.

TESTIMONIALS.

Innumerable persons have been cured by this medicine. Out of the numerous letters, testimonials and credentials I print below a few ;—

1st letter

Sir

I tried your medicine on a patient under my treatment who was suffering from an old sinus. The patient is wholly cured of it. At present another sore (not so old as the former one) having come under my treatment, I intend to administer your medicine. I send you the price for one case of medicine kindly oblige me with its sharp despatch.

Your's &c. &c. *Akhoy Coomar Ghose.—Saidpur.*

N. B. S. R

2nd letter

Sir,

The patient has been greatly benefitted by the medicine you sent me. So my heartfelt sense of gratitude and thanks to you. Now I acknowledge with thanks that the patient was suffering for last one year from the sore. Doctor's and Hekims treatment failed to heal it. Within a week's application of your medicine, the sore is now wholly cured

Yours &c. &c. *Prosannocoomar Bose.*
(goods clerk) Ludhiana, Panjab.

3rd letter

Sir,

I am greatly benefitted by your medicine. I beg that you will kindly send me one case more without dealy. Three-fourths of the ulcer are healed up and the patient will be highly glad and obliged to find it fully cured. I pray to God that He may grant you long life to relieve such poor sufferers as the patient

Yours &c. &c. *Bhagaban Chandra Acharjya,*
Gankar, MirjaPur P. O. Murshidabad,
No. 109

NO MORE PAINS!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1 ; large size, Rs. 2 ; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS ! ! ! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

The Lady Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes :—"We find Darlington's Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.—Sister Theodorine, *Superioress, F. de la Croix.*"

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

MACHINE-MADE WATCHES which can be repaired by us in India as in the Factory and at a trifling cost by replacing damaged, broken, defective or worn out parts by new ones; therefore, last a life-time. The cheapest Watches sold in this country since we sell direct to the public and supply a single Watch at Trade price.

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1 Our Special Campaign Watch for India ..	16	8	and	18	8
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4 Railway Guard Watch, the strongest of all Watches	18	8	„	20	8

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Repairs of Watches at lowest remunerative charges.

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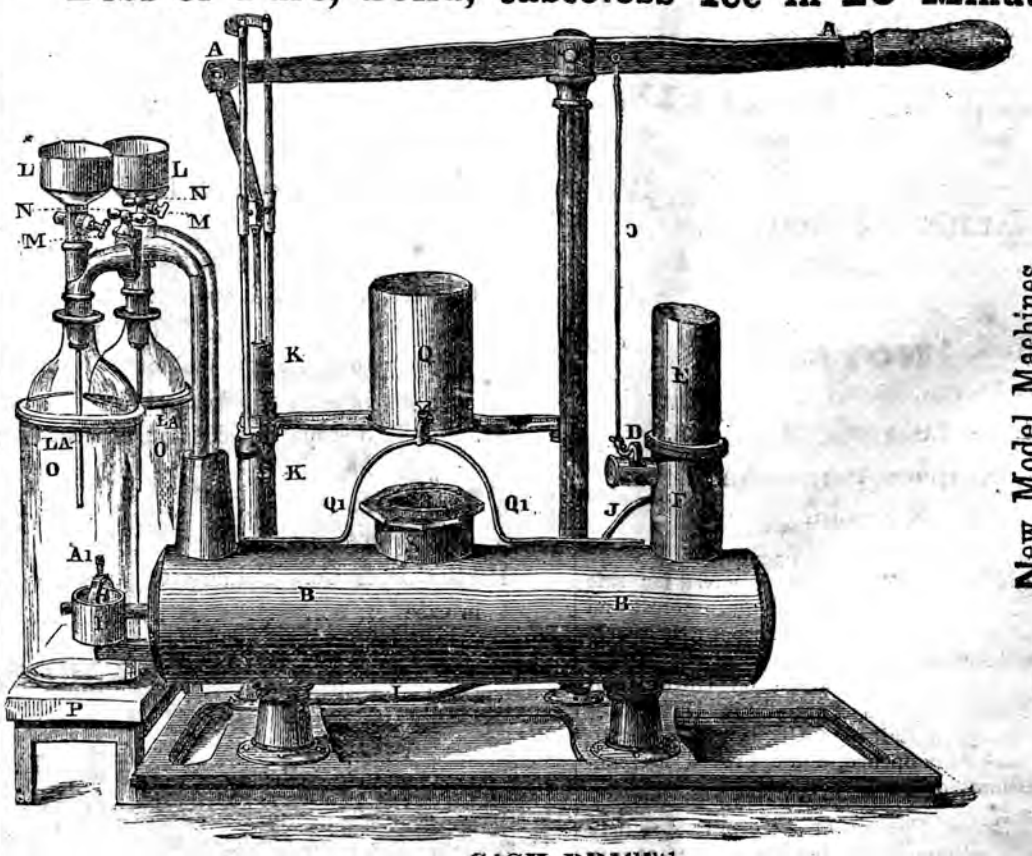

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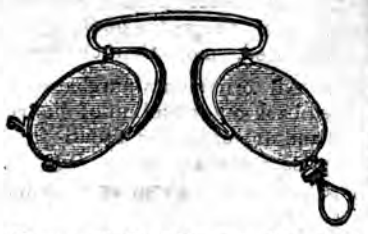

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